



Management of private lands outside Yellowstone Park can affect buffalo grazing within.

PHOTOGRAPHY / JOSEPH BAUMAN



PHOTOGRAPHY/ PAM WADE

ad winds past a series of giant sandstone sentinels.

portance in Utah, which has more national park units than any other state. Bauman details these problems in this News Extra report.

National park units affect everybody from the hiker staring in awe at the spindly, unearthly sweep of Landscape Arch to the pilot of a speedboat whipping across Lake Powell with spray flashing from its bows.

Our country's national park units were created to preserve the most important parts of our historical and natural heritage, although some regard the management of them as stumbling blocks to progress.

In 1916, Congress established the National Park Service, declaring

that the fundamental purpose of the parks, monuments, and reservations is to conserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of those in such manner that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

That lofty goal is still the working ideal, according to Park Service Director William Penn Mott Jr. "It is through our parks that we have direct physical contact with our heritage," he said.

"If the Smithsonian is the nation's attic, the National Park Service is surely the storehouse of our culture's greatest treasures," he said.

America has 343 National Park

Park units add a huge contribution to the economy, both directly and indirectly. Utah is a prime example.

Denis P. Galvin, deputy director of the National Park Service, estimated the annual payroll for park service establishments in Utah totals \$15 million. Interviewed during the National Park Service superintendents' conference, Galvin said items such as road construction added another \$15 million to the Utah economy, while the investment of the concessioner at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area on the Utah side alone amounted to \$50 million.

Meanwhile, visitors spend between \$50 and \$100 per day. "You're talking about an industry that pretty quickly adds up to over \$100 million, that employs literally thousands of people directly, in mid-summer in Utah.

"I don't propose to view parks coldly as an industry, but if you do it's a non-polluting industry. It's an industry that doesn't even put great impacts on local systems on a year-round basis."

Galvin said park tourism in Utah "has taken on a very strong international character.

"I don't know whether that is the result of the aggressive marketing program that the state has undertaken, but there's just a real substantial number of European visitors coming to Utah parks at this time, particularly from Germany."

The influx from various countries is in proportion to the strengths of their currencies — underscoring the

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visitors annually.
— Arches National Park Moab in Grand County, soaring sandstone arches world-renowned for their get is \$339,300 in 1988. L the park.

— Bryce Canyon National limestone pinnacles delight the sunlight shifts. Located just west of Tropic, Gar 35,835 acres. The budget tallied slightly more than

— Canyonlands National 337,570 acres in. This park is intended to rugged, although several The views from vistas unsurpassed. Canyonland \$2 million and it drew 18

— Capitol Reef National Wayne and Garfield counties into Sevier and Emery protect the great reef formation this is a desert paradise 471,300 visitors last year.

— Cedar Breaks National of Cedar City in Iron County formations that are much 444,780 visitors last year.

— Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado but partly in Utah established because of the reptile fossils discovered to protect the Green and Yampa has a \$1.2 million budget year.

— Glen Canyon National million acres almost entirely section near Page, Ariz. The around Lake Powell after

sister drown in Sandy-area irrigatic